

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

**Listing of Claims:**

1. (Previously Presented) A method of identifying an agent that regulates the transcriptional activating activity of human AR or ER $\beta$ , comprising:
- contacting a cell expressing human androgen receptor (AR) or human estrogen receptor  $\beta$  (ER $\beta$ ), and, human skeletal muscle LIM protein (SLIM)3 with a test agent; and
- determining whether said test agent regulates the transcriptional activating activity of human AR or human ER $\beta$ .
2. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 1, wherein said cell is a 293 cell or a yeast cell.
3. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 1, wherein said determining is measuring transcription of a gene activated by human AR or human ER $\beta$ .
4. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 1, wherein said human AR or human ER $\beta$  is a chimeric protein comprising a GAL4 binding domain and SLIM3 is a chimeric protein comprising a GAL4 activator domain.
5. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 4, wherein said cell is a yeast cell comprising a  $\beta$ -galactosidase reporter gene.
6. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 5, wherein said yeast cell is *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*.
7. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 4, wherein said determining is measuring  $\beta$ -galactosidase activity.
8. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 5, wherein said determining is measuring  $\beta$ -galactosidase activity.

9. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 1, wherein said agent is an antagonist or an agonist.

10-23. (Cancelled)

24. (New) A method of identifying an agent that regulates the transcriptional activity of human AR or ER $\beta$ , comprising:

contacting a cell expressing human AR or human ER $\beta$ , and human SLIM, or a biologically active polypeptide having at least 90% sequence identity thereto, with a test agent; and

determining whether said test agent regulates the transcriptional activating activity of human AR or ER $\beta$ .

E1

25. (New) The method of claim 24, wherein said polypeptide has at least 95% sequence identity to AR, ER $\beta$  and/or SLIM.

26. (New) The method of claim 24, wherein said polypeptide has at least 98% sequence identity to AR, ER $\beta$  and/or SLIM.

27. (New) A method of identifying an agent that regulates the transcriptional activating activity of human AR or ER $\beta$ , comprising:

contacting with a test agent a cell expressing human androgen receptor (AR) or human estrogen receptor (ER $\beta$ ) and human skeletal muscle LIM protein (SLIM)3; or a modification thereof in which 1-10 amino acids of SLIM-3 are deleted and which is active in the regulation of transcriptional activation of human AR or ER $\beta$ ; and

determining whether said test agent regulates the transcriptional activating activity of the human AR or human ER $\beta$ .

28. (New) A method of identifying an agent that regulates the transcriptional activity of human AR, comprising:

contacting a cell expressing human AR and human SLIM-3, or a biologically active polypeptide having at least 90% sequence identity thereto, with a test agent; and

determining whether said test agent regulates the transcriptional activating activity of the human AR.

29. (New) The method of claim 27, wherein said agent is a ligand that binds to SLIM-3 and/or to AR.

E1

30. (New) The method of claim 29, wherein the ligand is an agonist.

31. (New) The method of claim 29, wherein the ligand is an antagonist.

32. (New) The method of claim 28, wherein said agent is a ligand that binds to SLIM-3 and/or to AR.

33. (New) The method of claim 32, wherein the ligand is an agonist.

34. (New) The method of claim 32, wherein the ligand is an antagonist.

35. (New) The method of claim 28 wherein said biologically active peptide has at least 95% sequence identity.

E1

36. (New) The method of claim 28 wherein said biologically active peptide has at least 98% sequence identity.

---